

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

C O M M I T T E E

OF THE

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

BEING A

Summary of their Proceedings for the Year 1879.

—o—

MANCHESTER:
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1880.

ПАТОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ

БИОЛОГИЯ

ДЛЯ УЧЕБЫ И ПРАКТИКИ

авторы: Ю.А. АЛЕКСАНДРОВ

ПАТОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ БИОЛОГИЯ

для учебы и практики

Москва 1959 год в издательстве Наука

издательство Наука

издательство Наука
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MANCHESTER & SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

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Communications for the Committee may be addressed to—

Dr. NOBLE, Chairman, 258, Oxford Road.

Dr. RANSOME, Deputy Chairman, 1, St. Peter's Square.

OLIVER HEYWOOD, Esq., Treasurer, St. Ann's Street.

Dr. HADDON, Honorary Secretary, 8, St. Ann's Place.

OR TO

Mr. FRED. SCOTT, Secretary, 100, King Street.

AT the ANNUAL MEETING of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, held at Association Hall, Peter Street, on Tuesday, February 3rd, 1880,

W. H. HOULDSWORTH, Esq., in the Chair.

The Annual Report having been read by the Secretary,

It was moved by the CHAIRMAN ; seconded by Rev. R. BLAKE KENT, and

Resolved—“That this Meeting cordially approving the proceedings of the Committees as set forth in their Reports, request that the said Reports may be printed and extensively circulated.”

Moved by Mr. T. MELLOR ; seconded by Rev. J. G. STOWELL ; supported by Dr. SAMELSON, and

Resolved—“That the Sanitary Inspection Department of this Association is worthy of the support of the public and that it is desirable that the advantages offered by this department should be more widely known and be more frequently made use of.

Moved by Mr. T. DICKINS ; seconded by Rev. CANON STOWELL, and

Resolved—“That the efforts of the Committee to improve the dwellings of the poor and to spread amongst the community a knowledge of and a respect for the laws of health ; the measures they have taken to warn and protect the public against infectious disease ; and their endeavours generally to promote the cause of Sanitary Reform, deserve the encouragement and pecuniary support of this meeting and of the public.

Moved by Rev. R. HOWARTH ; seconded by Rev. Dr. ARMSTRONG, (of Canada) and

Resolved—“That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, Committees and Officers for their attention in promoting the interests of the Association ; and that the following Noblemen, Ladies and Gentlemen be requested to act for the ensuing year.” (See pages 3 and 35.)

The Chair having been taken by Mr. THOMAS DICKINS,

It was moved by Mr. DICKINS ; seconded by Mr. T. MELLOR, and

Resolved—“That the thanks of the Meeting be given to W. H. HOULDSWORTH, Esq., for presiding on this occasion, and for the interest he evinces in the welfare of the Association.”



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R E P O R T .

THE Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association have the pleasure to present to the Subscribers a Summary of their proceedings for the year 1879.

THE POLLUTION OF AIR.

This subject, as former Reports testify, is one in which the Committee have long taken a deep interest. They accordingly hailed with much satisfaction the introduction to Parliament early in the year by Mr. Sclater Booth, M.P., of "A Bill to provide for the more effectual condensation of noxious and offensive gases in Alkali and other works." This action on the part of the Government may be considered as the result of the pressure brought to bear upon them by this and kindred Associations. In 1875 the Association was represented at a Conference held at Warrington, convened by the Lancashire and Cheshire Association for controlling the escape of Noxious Vapours and Fluids from Manufactories, from which a Petition emanated praying for improved legislation for the regulation of chemical and allied works. Subsequently in connection with the North Western Association of Medical Officers of Health, an enquiry was conducted by this Association as to the effect of gases from such works upon health, in anticipation of the appointment of a Royal Commission and its probable visit to Manchester. The Commission did not, however, visit

this district, and the Association was not called upon for evidence, sufficient having been obtained elsewhere for the information of the Government. The Bill already alluded to was founded upon the Report of the Royal Commission, and on its introduction to Parliament, your Committee forthwith met to consider its provisions. Certain amendments were deemed desirable, and these were embodied in a Petition to Parliament, for which see Appendix (A). It is to be regretted that the public are somewhat apathetic as to the fate of this important measure. Popular sympathy is readily created by a colliery explosion or railway disaster, but in the case of noxious vapours, although whole districts have every vestige of natural beauty destroyed by them, and the inhabitants, if not killed, at least subjected to a reduced standard of health, it seems impossible to create such a state of public feeling as will secure a remedy for the present deplorable state of things. The manufacturers and others interested in maintaining the existence of the evil, are sparing no efforts to defeat the object of those who seek redress from Parliament, and it will require the strongest effort of existing organisations, and increased public sympathy, to carry the Bill in the ensuing session in the face of so much interested opposition.

PUBLIC ANALYSIS.

The attention of the Committee has been directed towards the necessity for such an extension of the functions of the City Analyst as would permit of his testing other articles than "food and drugs." All

though the terms of the Act under which Analysts are appointed are explicit, as to the articles which it is the duty of the local authorities to submit to the Analyst, yet the Act is permissive, and it is competent for the authorities to afford to the public, protection against fraud, or injury to health, by the analysis of articles not included in the provisions of the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act." To that end the Committee memorialized the Corporations of Manchester and Salford. (See Appendix B.) In the case of the latter Borough, the Memorial raised the whole question of the alteration of the analysis arrangements. In Manchester, the Memorial was referred to the Analyst Sub-Committee, at whose request a deputation from the Association waited upon them to discuss the matter. Certain difficulties were stated in respect of carrying out the wishes of the Association, and the deputation were asked to request the Committee to reconsider the question. The result is stated in the following letter:

100, King Street,

Manchester, Nov. 4th, 1879.

To the Chairman of the Analyst Sub-Committee.

SIR,

Referring to the recent interview of a Deputation from this Association with your Committee, in support of the Memorial previously presented by the Association to the Council, asking for a certain extension of the Analyst's work, and a reduction of fees charged to citizens, we beg to state that the Members of our Sub-Committee who formed the Deputation have, in accordance with the suggestion made by you at the interview, reconsidered this matter, and see no reason to alter the views expressed in the Memorial. They are fully satisfied that much adulteration, inimi-

cal to health, exists outside the scope of the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act," (we may specially instance poisonous matter in wall papers) and that the inhabitants of Manchester suffer considerably thereby. In asking the Council to afford citizens the means of testing any article—the adulteration of which can be shown as likely to affect health—at a nominal cost, the Committee are aware that certain difficulties stand in the way, such as the danger of the increased facilities for analysis being used for trade purposes, and the increased cost of the Analyst's Department. The Committee, however, believe that it would be not merely practicable, but simple, to adopt a list of articles which would be eligible for analysis, and to prevent by means of bye-laws any abuse of the privilege of cheap analysis. As regards the increased cost of the department, the Committee feel it would be most judiciously incurred in securing such increased protection to health for the population of Manchester as would be afforded by the suggested alteration of the Analyst's duties. It might be shown that really the ratepayers would be gainers by the proposed change. It has been calculated that the saving to the ratepayers in the one article of milk alone, by the suppression of adulteration, amounted to upwards of £5000 per annum in Manchester, but the Sub-Committee are willing to base their claim for the proposed alterations upon the direct advantages secured to the community therefrom—advantages, the value of which would, in their opinion, be cheaply purchased by the necessary increase of expenditure.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DANIEL NOBLE, M.D., Chairman.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., Deputy Chairman.

JOHN HADDON, M.D.,
HENRY HUMPHREYS, M.D., } Hon. Secretaries

FRED. SCOTT, Secretary.

ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS.

At a Public Meeting held in the Manchester Town Hall, on Nov. 18th, convened by the Rev. C. Atkinson, Curate of St. John's, Deansgate, and the Secretary

(unofficially), the fo'l owing Resolution was passed :—

“That the following gentlemen be requested to associate themselves with the Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association for the purpose of conferring with the Health Committees of the Corporations of Manchester and Salford with the view of considering the most practicable methods of improving the sanitary arrangements of cottage houses within the two Boroughs, viz :—Messrs. Hugh Birley, M.P., W. Mather, E. H. Whitworth; Rev. C. Atkinson, G. Brett, and J. Corbett, with power to add to their number.”

The Committee cordially welcomed the co-operation of the above Gentlemen, and in accordance with the Resolution, several meetings of the Joint Committee have been held, and Conferences have been obtained with representatives of the Health Committees of Manchester and Salford. In the latter Borough the disposition shown by the authorities was all that could be desired, the necessity for improvement was admitted, and willingness expressed to take advantage of the co-operation of private enterprise, and to exercise the corporate powers for the purpose of affording inducement to capitalists to erect healthy dwellings in place of the existing uninhabitable property.

The Joint Committee were also courteously and cordially received by a deputation from the Manchester Health Committee, but the practical results were less satisfactory than at the above-mentioned interview. The only suggestion that could be made by the Chairman, was to the effect that the Committee should raise a fund by subscription, to be applied to the purchase of plots of land in the worst parts of the town, for the purposes of public playgrounds.

It was stated also, that the Corporation were about to deal with the subject, and that to this end maps were being prepared, showing the condition of cottage property within the City.

Your Committee venture to express the hope that this most needful measure of sanitary reform will not be long delayed.

The fear of obloquy seems to have somewhat damped the efforts of the Sanitary authorities, and yet the adverse interests concerned, viz., those of the property owners, would not be injured at all by the proposals which have been made to the Corporation.

In his Report in reply to the Memorial to the Council, presented by the Association in 1877, praying for similar action as that now desired by the Joint Committee, viz., the application of the Artizans Dwellings' Act, or local Improvement Acts, Mr. Leigh, the Medical Officer of Health, admits that within certain limits, that is to say, "outside the commercial pale and within the newly-erected property, the worst dwellings in the City are to be found—narrow streets, confined courts and dilapidated houses * * * *" that "there are districts within the ring described that can never be brought up to the condition of those outside the ring, the streets are narrow, the courts numerous, small and ill-ventilated, the houses generally old, out of repair, and saturated with human exhalations." It is quite clear that the only way property like this can be improved is to improve it off the face of the earth, and if the comparative inactivity of the authorities may in a measure be accounted for by a

reluctance to still further arouse the inevitable obloquy of an interested opposition, it behoves the public, who have such vital concern in the question, to lend them their moral support and countenance.

In the Appendix will be found a Report upon the condition of certain portions of Manchester and Salford, together with a resumé of what has been done in other towns to provide healthy dwellings for the poorer classes, prepared by Mr. Joseph Corbett, for the information of the Joint Committee. It may be desirable to state here, as has already been stated before the authorities, that Mr. Corbett alone is responsible for this Report, and neither the Joint Committee nor the Committee of the Association are pledged in favour of any particular scheme.

LECTURES.

The following series of eight Lectures have been arranged for, and a portion have been delivered and published :—

“The Hereditary Effects of Alcohol.” By H. Humphreys, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.

“Choice of Food.” By H. Simpson, M.D., Lond.

“The Special Dangers to Health in large towns, especially in Salford.” By J. Tatham, M.D.

“Water.—Its Work in Purification.” By A. Ransome, M.A., M.D.

“Ventilation of Houses, and Drainage.” By H. Ashby, M.B., Lond,

“Household Arrangements in relation to Health.” By J. Angell, F.C.S.

“Management and Recreation of Children.” By W. N. Macall, M.D.

“Day Nurseries and their bearing upon Public Health.” By J. M. Sutton, M.D., M.R.C.P.

*One Penny each. When completed will be published in a volume
Crown 8vo., sewed, 1s.*

The following is a list of the other printed Lectures, &c.:-

First Series.—13 Lectures. Crown 8vo., sewed, 1s. 6d.; Cloth, 2s. 6d. Preface by Edwin Chadwick, C.B.

- “Introductory Address on causes reducing the effects of Sanitary Reform.” By Daniel Noble, M.A., M.D.
 - “Seeds of Disease.” By Arthur Ransome, M.A., M.D.
 - “Foul Air and Lung Disease.” By Arthur Ransome, M.A., M.D.
 - “Indigestion.” (Illustrated.) By W. J. Sinclair, M.A., M.D.
 - “Some Invisible Agents of Health and Disease.” By R. Angus Smith, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c.
 - “On Health and how to preserve it.” (Illustrated.) By John Haddon, M.A., M.D.
 - “The Health of the Household.” By Henry Simpson, M.D.
 - “Pure Air, and its Influence on Health.” By A. Ransome, M.A., M.D.
 - “Clothing, and its relation to Health and Disease.” By J. Haddon, M.A., M.D.
 - “A Healthy Skin.” (Illustrated.) By W. Sinclair, M.A., M.D.
 - “The Dwelling-house in relation to Health.” (Illustrated.) By Henry Simpson, M.D.
 - “Why Little Children Die.” By H. H. Vernon, M.D.
 - “Adulteration of Food.” By C. Estcourt, F.C.S.
-

Second Series.—8 Lectures. Crown 8vo., sewed, 1s.

- “The Prevalence of Consumption in large towns, and how to diminish it.” By Julius Dreschfeld, M.D.
- “Long life, and the Causes that prevent it.” (Illustrated.) By Arthur Ransome, M.A., M.D.
- “How the Body may be Influenced by the Mind in Sickness and Health. By Henry Simpson, M.D.
- “Work and Recreation in their relation to Health.” (Illustrated.) By S. Holgate Owen, M.D.
- “Defective Drainage as a Cause of Disease.” (Illustrated.) By Mr. J. M. Fox, M.R.C.S.

"Good Nursing, and its necessity in the Treatment of Disease."

By J. A. Irwin, M.A., M.D.

"The Loss of Wealth by Loss of Health." By John Watts, Ph.D.

"How a Tenant may make his Cottage Healthy and Comfortable."

(Illustrated.) By Joseph Corbett, Esq., Sanitary Engineer.

Also Tracts on—

"Typhoid Fever.—How to avoid it, and how to prevent its spread."

"Scarlet Fever.—How to avoid it, and how to prevent its spread."

"The Influence of Alcohol upon the System."

"Vaccination."

"Instructions for the Feeding, Clothing, &c., of Infants."

"Hints on Cleanliness."

"On the Choice of Houses."

&c., &c., &c.

The Lectures are published by Mr. John Heywood in a style that reflects much credit upon his establishment. The enhanced usefulness of the Lectures by publication may be judged from the fact that 5,000 copies at least of each Lecture are printed for the first edition.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE LADIES' BRANCH.

The Ladies' Committee have rendered valuable aid in procuring audiences of the most desirable sort at the Lectures. A Joint Sub-Committee has for some time been engaged upon the question of Children's Clothing, with the view of adopting patterns which shall be available for inspection by those who desire it, and which will be recommended by both Committees for general use. It is contemplated to provide during the ensuing year for the superintendence of the work of the mission women by medical members of the Committee of the Association.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the course of the investigations in connection with the question of Artizans' Dwellings, attention was directed to the fact that notwithstanding the repeated official assurances of late, that all cellar dwellings in Manchester have been closed, a considerable number are still occupied. In connection with this matter, it may be well to mention that during the year the Manchester Association for Controlling Noxious Vapours invited this Association to join with them in employing a man to act as Inspector of Nuisances. The necessity for such an officer is strikingly illustrated by the fact respecting cellar dwellings just mentioned, but there are various other reasons also why the Committee would like to have the services of such a man, and it was accordingly with great reluctance that they were obliged to express their inability, for want of funds, to meet the views of the Noxious Vapours Association. The income of the Association has, during the past few years, suffered very considerably, amounting at the present time to only about £150. At least twice this sum is wanted, and it is to be hoped that the public, who owe so much to the Association, will not allow its usefulness to be impaired for want of pecuniary support.

*Quarterly Return of Deaths and Births in Manchester and Salford
in the year 1879, compiled from the Returns of Drs. Leigh and
Tatham, Medical Officers of Health.*

DISEASES.	March.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Total.	Corresponding Totals for 1878.
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	1	2
Measles	86	73	42	45	246	212
Whooping C'gh.	220	138	91	77	526	346
Scarlatina	143	95	110	178	526	504
Fever	31	35	35	29	130	231
Diarrhœa	42	46	160	97	345	840
Dis. of Lungs..	1,657	868	529	1,005	4,059	4,010
Other causes ..	2,064	1,753	1,506	1,731	7,054	7,360
Total Deaths ..	4,244	3,008	2,473	3,162	12,887
Correspondg. No. last year }	3,409	3,328	3,165	3,603	..	13,505
Deaths under 5 years..... }	1,837	1,360	1,181	1,502	5,880	6,306
Average death rate }	31·8	22·5	18·6	23·9	24·2	25·5
Births	5,375	4,761	4,932	4,616	19,684	20,430

HEALTH AND METEOROLOGY.

In this connection it is interesting to observe, that with a comparatively cool and wet summer, we have had to record 495 fewer deaths from and 1437 fewer cases of Diarrhœa.

On comparing the temperature curve with that of the number of cases of Diarrhœa, they were found to correspond very closely. The highest temperature $78\cdot7^{\circ}$ occurred during the week ending August 16th, it was 71° on Sept. 6th and 68° on Sept. 13th, whereas the point of Summer Diarrhœa

curve varied from 100 in the week ending August 23rd to 108 during the week ending Sept. 27th, being at its acme, with 116 cases, during the week ending Sept. 20th.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF DEATHS AND BIRTHS.

From this table we gather that Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough have each been more fatal than during 1878, while a marked diminution has occurred in Fever and Diarrhoea, no less than 495 fewer deaths from the last disease. There have been 618 fewer deaths from all causes in 1879 than in 1878.

Quarterly Return of New Cases of Disease in Public Practice in Manchester and Salford in the year 1879, compiled from the weekly returns of the Association.

DISEASES.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Total.	Corresponding Totals for 1878.
Small Pox	2	5	5	1	13	28
Measles	127	362	267	284	1,040	728
Scarlatina	129	116	199	319	763	573
Diphtheria	5	3	4	16	28	11
Whooping C'gh.	551	400	409	309	1,669	921
Diarrhoea and } Dysentery }	365	468	1,001	733	2,567	4,004
Erysipelas	55	73	61	66	255	272
Typhus	8	21	4	7	40	32
Typhoid	65	29	39	45	178	308
RheumaticFever	254	103	101	216	674	751
Bronch., Catarrh	6,102	3,166	2,231	4,336	15,835	11,710
Pleurisy and } Pneumonia }	411	269	193	284	1,157	1,176
Phthisis	1,030	935	636	723	3,324	3,667
Other diseases..	14,549	15,161	15,210	14,804	59,724	51,172
Accidents	3,342	3,830	4,099	3,360	14,631	12,794
Total	26,995	24,941	24,459	25,503	101898	88,147
Deaths in Public Practice	1,225	906	799	997	3,927	3,483

QUARTERLY RETURN OF NEW CASES.

Here also we observe a great increase in the cases of Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping-Cough—while we learn that it is from the diminution of cases of Typhoid Fever that the death-rate of Fever has been so markedly reduced. There were in 1879, 1437 fewer cases of Diarrhoea than in 1878, whereas the cases of Diphtheria have increased from 11 in 1878 to 28 in 1879. Of all diseases there have been 13,751 more cases in 1879 than there were in 1878.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1879.

	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	1879. Dec. 31.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.
1879.					
Jan. 1.	To Balance in Bank.....	21 8 9		By Secretary's Salary	50 0 0
,	Do. in hand.....	1 10 0		Collector's Commission.....	7 11 7
		-----	22 18 9	" Rent, Taxes, &c.....	48 0 0
Dec. 31.	" Subscriptions	146 10 0		Expenses of Lectures	3 18 0
,	Donation	8 8 0		Printing, &c.	15 7 6
,	Publications sold	2 1 8		Advertising, &c.	7 3 4
,	Sundries, Bank Interest, &c.	0 3 1		Coals, Gas, &c.	2 10 0
,	Balance owing to Secretary.....	1 4 10		Office Cleaning	5 4 0
		-----		Postages, &c.	8 8 3
				" Boy's Wages	15 12 0
				Books, &c.	1 15 6
				Furniture	0 5 0
				Sundries	0 18 10
				Balance in Bank	14 12 4
		-----			-----
					£181 6 4
		-----			-----

Audited and found correct,
JOHN CHADWICK.

February 3rd, 1880.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	ASSETS.	£ s. d.	LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.
	Balance in Bank	14 12 4	Owing to Printer	51 6 6
	Balance deficiency	49 3 3	Sundries	12 9 1
		-----		-----
				£63 15 7
		-----		-----

Donations in Former Years.

	£	s.	d.
Armistead William, Esq., M.B.....	10	0	0
Atherton Miss	50	0	0
A Friend, per Dr. Morgan.....	50	0	0
A Friend, per T. Turner, Esq.	10	0	0
Barbour Robert, Esq.....	10	0	0
Bazley T. Sebastian, Esq.	5	5	0
Binyon Miss, Clifton	5	0	0
Brooks Samuel, Esq.	50	0	0
Callender W. R., Senr., Esq.....	5	0	0
Ditto ditto second donation.....	5	0	0
Chadwick R., Esq.	20	0	0
Cheetham John, Esq., Stalybridge	5	0	0
Coultate E., Esq.	5	0	0
Ellesmere, The Earl of	5	0	0
Gardner Robert, Esq.	3	5	0
Geldart, Mrs. C., late of Cambridge.....	5	0	0
Gillibrand P., Esq.	5	0	0
Heywood E. S., Esq.....	20	0	0
Heywood Oliver, Esq,	15	0	0
Heywood James, Esq.	5	5	0
Heywood Sir B., Bart.	5	5	0
Heywood Arthur H.; Esq.	5	0	0
Houldsworth Henry, Esq.	10	0	0
Hinmers, Wm., Esq.	5	0	0
Halstead, Mrs.	5	0	0
Jones R. Jennings, Esq.	5	0	0
Jones W. C., Esq.....	5	0	0
Manchester, the late Lord Bishop of	10	0	0
Mackintosh Messrs. C., and Co.....	5	5	0
Philips H., Esq., Manchester.....	5	0	0
Plant James, Esq.....	5	0	0
Potters & Norris, Messrs.	5	5	0
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Taylor J. E., Esq.....	5 5 0
Todd and Coston, Messrs.	5 0 0
Tootal, Broadhurst, Lee, and Co., Messrs., Manchester	5 0 0
Turner J. Aspinall, Esq., M.P.	5 0 0
Watkin W. B., Esq	10 0 0
Wood W. Rayner, Esq	5 0 0
Wood G. W. Rayner Esq., Singleton	5 5 0
Donation 1879.—John Heywood, Esq., Manchester	8 8 0

S U B S C R I B E R S 1879.

	£ s. d.
Aspland A. Esq., J.P., Dukinfield.....	1 1 0
A Friend	0 5 0
Barbour, Messrs. R., and Brother, Aytoun-street.....	2 2 0
Behrens, Messrs. S. L., and Co., 22, Oxford-street	2 2 0
Bellhouse Messrs. Jas. and W., Mynshull Mills, Old Garratt	2 2 0
Brooks William Cunliffe, Esq., M.P., the Bank, King-st. ...	2 2 0
Butterworth and Brooks, Messrs., Charlotte-street.....	2 2 0
Bank of England, King-street	1 1 0
Bannerman J. A., Esq., 33, York-street	1 1 0
Bazley Sir Thomas, Bart., M. P.	1 1 0
Binyons, Robinson, and Co., Messrs., St. Ann's-square	1 1 0
Boddington Messrs. H. and Co., Strangeways	1 1 0
Booth William, Esq., 52, Church-street	1 1 0
Browne Dr. Henry, Heaton Mersey.....	1 1 0
Barker N., Esq., Rusholme.....	0 10 6
Beechy Rev. St. Vincent, M.A., Newton Heath.....	0 10 6
Behrens Louis, Esq., 41, Portland-street	0 10 6
Chadwick John, Esq., Great Bridgewater-street	3 3 0
Carver, Brothers, and Co., Messrs., 7, Lower Mosley-street..	1 1 0
Charlewood H., Esq., St. James's-square	1 1 0
Chadwick Miss, Dunham, Altringham.....	1 1 0
Cooke Thomas, Esq., District Bank, Spring Gardens	1 1 0

	£	s.	d.
Cowlishaw, Nicol, and Co., Messrs., Portland-street	1	1	0
Crum Walter, and Co., Messrs., Portland-street	1	1	0
Cunliffe and Sons, Messrs., Bond-street, Ardwick.....	1	1	0
Carlisle, Douglas, and Co., Messrs., 85, Mosley-street.....	1	0	0
Carver William, and Co., Messrs., 15, Mosley-street	1	0	0
Corbett J., Esq., 24, Barton Arcade.....	0	10	6
Dods, Ker & Co., Messrs., Albert-square.....	0	10	0
Dugdale Messrs. John, and Brothers, 17, Cooper-street	1	1	0
Ellinger A., Esq., Dale-street.	1	1	0
Estcourt C., Esq., F.C.S., St. James's Square	1	1	0
Farbridge Holliday, and Co., Messrs., 57, King-street.....	1	1	0
Fildes James, Esq., 44, Spring Gardens, Manchester	1	1	0
Findlater and Mackie, Messrs., Bank-street	1	1	0
Galloway Messrs. W. and J., Chester-road, Hulme	2	2	0
Gibbs H. S., Esq., Wharf-street Mill, Ancoats	2	2	0
Grafton F. W., Esq., Portland-street	2	2	0
Greg, Brothers, and Co., Messrs., Booth-street.....	2	2	0
Greg Francis, Esq., Booth-street	2	2	0
Gaddum and Co., Messrs., South-street	1	1	0
Gaskell Rev. William, 46, Plymouth-grove	1	1	0
Gibson Rev. Canon, Polygon, Ardwick	1	1	0
Goldschmidt Philip, Esq., Albert-square.....	1	1	0
Graham Messrs. William, and Co., 86, Major-street	1	1	0
Heywood E. S., Esq, M. & S. Bank, St. Ann's-street	2	2	0
Heywood Oliver, Esq., " "	2	2	0
Hall, Mc.Kerrow & Co., Messrs. Manchester	1	1	0
Harvey, A. C., Esq., Chapel-walks	1	1	0
Helm S. L., Esq., Grove House, Lincoln-grove	1	1	0
Heywood Rev. H. R., Swinton	1	1	0
Higgin W. H., Esq., Q.C., Prestwich	1	1	0
Horsfall, T. C., Esq., Bollin Tower, Alderley Edge	1	1	0
Hadfield George, Esq., 110, King-street.....	0	10	6
Ireland Messrs. Alexander & Co., Pall Mall	1	1	0
Kirkman W. W., Esq., Solicitor, John Dalton-street	1	1	0
Kolp & Co., Messrs., George-street	1	1	0

	£ s. d.
Kessler, William, Esq., 33, Dale-street	1 0 0
Leisler John, Esq., Messrs. Du Fay & Co., Booth-street.....	2 2 0
Langworthy Brothers & Co., Messrs., Charlotte-street	1 1 0
Lamb James, Esq., John Dalton-street	1 1 0
Leech Dr., 96, Mosley-street	1 1 0
Lund Edward, Esq., St. John-street, Manchester	1 1 0
Lyon, Lord & Co., Messrs., David-street	1 1 0
Macintosh Messrs. Charles & Co., Cambridge-street	2 2 0
M'Connel W., Esq., Henry-street, Ancoats	2 2 0
M'Laren Messrs. James & Nephew, 18, George-street.....	2 2 0
Munn Messrs. John & Co., 52, Fountain-street.....	2 2 0
Makin Messrs. J. & Son, 17, Mosley-street.....	1 1 0
Manchester, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of	1 1 0
Mellor Thomas, Esq., 242, Clairville, Oxford-street.....	1 1 0
M'Clure Messrs. John & Son, Cross-street	1 1 0
M'Niven Rev. C. M.....	1 1 0
M'Niven Henry, Esq.....	1 1 0
Murray Adam, Esq., Hazledean, Kersal	1 1 0
Martin Dr., Mill-street, Ancoats	0 10 6
Morell J. C., Leyland, near Preston.....	0 10 0
Novelli and Co., Messrs., Chorlton-street	2 2 0
Newton John, Esq., Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street	1 1 0
Nield Alfred, Esq., Parker-street	1 1 0
Noble Dr., 258, Oxford Road	1 1 0
Oxley Edwin, Esq., 43, Port-street.....	0 10 0
Philips Herbert, Esq., Church-street	3 0 0
Peel, Messrs. John, and Co., 11, Peel-street, Duke-street ...	2 2 0
Philips Messrs. J. N., and Co., Church-street.....	2 2 0
Peatson, Dr. J. C., Mount-street.....	1 1 0
Potter Messrs, Edmund, and Co., 10, Charlotte-street.....	1 1 0
Parlane James, Esq., J.P., Appleby Lodge, Fallowfield	1 1 0
Peiser, J., Esq., J.P., 491, Oxford-street Manchester	1 1 0
Reiss, Brothers, Messrs., Quay-street.....	2 2 0
Ralli, Brothers, Messrs., Peter-street	1 1 0
Ransome Dr. Arthur, Bowdon.....	1 1 0
Ross Edward, Esq., London-road Station	1 1 0

	£	s.	d.
Ross Malcolm, and Co., Messrs., Cromford-court	1	1	0
Ryder T. D. Esq., M.A., 7, St. James's Square.....	1	1	0
Rylands and Sons, Messrs., New High-street.....	1	1	0
Robertson Charles, Esq., Alexandra-road.....	1	1	0
Roscoe Professor, Owens College	1	0	0
Rodger George and Son, Messrs., Chorlton-street.....	1	1	0
Rice J., Esq., Consolidated Bank, King Street	0	5	0
Sharp, Stewart & Co., Limd., Messrs., Atlas Works, Oxford-st.	2	2	0
Slater W., Esq., Princess-street.	2	2	0
Strines Printing Co., Messrs., The, George-street.....	2	2	0
Schuster, Fulda, and Co, Messrs., 12, Sackville-street.....	1	1	0
Samelson Dr., 15, St. John-street, Deansgate.....	1	1	0
Schofield Thomas, Esq., Cornbrook.....	1	1	0
Schunk, Souchay, and Co., Messrs., Peter-street.....	1	1	0
Standring, John, Esq., 18, Fountain-street.....	1	1	0
Schloss, D., Esq., Brook-street	1	1	0
Simpson, Dr., St. Peter's-square	0	10	6
Stowell, Rev. T. A., M.A., 27, Crescent, Salford	0	10	6
Taylor, Garnett, and Co., Messrs., Cross-street.....	2	2	0
Turner Wright, Esq., Brindle-heath, Pendleton.	1	1	0
Thorburn Dr., 333, Oxford-road.....	0	10	6
Trapp S. Clement, Esq., 88, Mosley-street.....	0	10	0
Whitworth Messrs. B., and Brother, Cross-street	2	2	0
Wadkin and King, Messrs., 12, Chepstow-street	1	1	0
Waters Messrs. J. and E., and Co., York-street	1	1	0
Whitehead Dr., 87, Mosley-street.....	1	1	0
Whittaker, W. Wilkinson, Cornbrook	1	1	0
Williams Messrs. L. and E., Upton-street, London-road.....	1	1	0
Worthington Thomas, Esq., King-street.....	1	1	0
Woodhouse Rev. Canon, Ardwick Green	1	1	0
Wilkinson T. R. Esq., Manchester and Salford Bank	0	10	6
Wright Rev. F. B., M.A., Bury New-road	0	10	6

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

DANIEL NOBLE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.A., M.D.,

Lecturer on Hygiene, Owens College, &c., and Examiner in Sanitary Science at Cambridge University.

JOHN HADDON, M.A., M.D.

H. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Physician Royal Infirmary, &c.

G. H. ATWELL, M.R.C.S.,

Medical Officer of Health, Altrincham.

SANITARY ENGINEERS.

Mr. JOSEPH CORBETT,
24, Barton Arcade.

Mr. FRED. C. LYNDE,
48, King Street.

SECRETARY.

Mr. FRED. SCOTT, 100, King Street, Manchester.

OBJECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

1. To provide its members at a minimum cost with skilled advice and supervision of their dwellings, to insure the maintenance of such sanitary conditions as are essential to health.
2. To enable members to procure practical advice as to the best means of remedying defects in houses of the poorer classes, and any other premises in which they are interested.

FEES.

Membership of the Department is entirely distinct from that of the Parent Society.

Annual Subscription to the Department entitling the subscriber to a yearly report upon the sanitary condition of his house ... £1 1 0

EXTRAS.

For houses the rental of which is upwards of £50 and under £100, extra for the <i>first year's report</i>	£1 1
For houses of £100 rental and upwards, extra for the <i>first year's report</i>	£2 2 0
For Inspections outside Manchester and Salford, extra for distance beyond the municipal boundary	2/- per mile

Labour required for the assistance of the Engineer, such as opening drains, to be provided by the Subscriber.

The Engineers give estimates of the cost of making alterations suggested by them, and superintend their execution free of extra charge.

ENGINEERS' REPORTS.

MR. CORBETT'S REPORT.

Since the establishment of this department I have inspected and reported on twenty-nine premises, including dwelling-houses, business premises, schools, churches, a large hospital, &c.

Only four of these places were of fairly healthy arrangement and construction ; none had safely constructed sewers ; none had efficiently ventilated sewers ; only five had any attempt at ventilation of the dwelling-rooms, none having through and effective appliances.

The sanitary conditions being so generally defective, it naturally followed that I heard of serious illness in twelve of the dwellings ; including six cases of typhoid, two having terminated fatally ; six cases of diphtheria, and several minor ailments.

I find that, as a rule, the larger and more elaborate a dwelling is, the greater is its danger from defective or misplaced sewers and waste-pipes : thus in several large mansions, and even in a large hospital, I found defective sewer grids admitting poisonous gases into kitchens and pantries ; ill-constructed sewers passing under the floors ; numerous soil-pipes and waste-pipes carried needlessly within the buildings ; and no reasonable provision for sewer and waste-pipe ventilation.

In large houses I find the drinking water supply, when obtained from Town's water-pipes, injuriously complicated by lead cisterns and pipes. In many cases taps for impure water for washing are placed more accessible than the pure water taps, and often servants do not know which is the drinking water tap.

Where private wells supply the drinking water, they are generally liable to pollution from the defective sewers laid in porous ground near them.

Most of these defects are caused by the general ignorance of sewer makers and plumbers as to the principles on which their work should be constructed. Sewers should always be jointed watertight with cement; but workmen will lay them with puddle joints, *ready to be easily taken up when they get out of order.* A stench-trap is useless if the gas is allowed to pass by it; but I cannot remember ever yet finding an iron trap in a house cellar that was not loose in its place, allowing free way round it for the sewer gas.

As to the ventilation of dwelling-rooms, which is scarcely less important than good sewerage, for it is impossible to maintain sound health in close rooms, I find a few clumsy attempts made to admit pure air to, and emit spent air from rooms; but I have not found a single room efficiently and comfortably ventilated.

The cost of remedying all the above mentioned sanitary defects, so far as they can be practically remedied in existing buildings; and enhancing the comfort and healthiness of each dwelling by slightly warming its winter supply of fresh air, does not

average more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 per cent. on the value of each house.

Thus for a sum equal to from one to two quarters' rent, any ordinary dwelling may be not only freed from all serious danger of sewer emanations, but also thoroughly ventilated and warmed, thereby becoming more dry and comfortable.

Hitherto the demand for sanitary inspection has been so meagre that the Association's scale of fees has proved far from profitable ; but if the public could be shewn the benefits derivable, and the dangers and discomforts avoidable by good sanitary arrangements, I have no doubt that the demand would so increase as to enable each Inspecting Engineer to organise his work and render it remunerative.

It has often been proposed that a small district in the town should be so carefully improved and attended to as to make it a model of sanitary improvement, which would practically demonstrate the immense advantages to be derived from an extended application of the same principles.

May I respectfully suggest that the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association might do an equally good work, and also gain much in personal health and comfort, if each member would make his house a model of what such a dwelling should be ; so that the Association would be looked to for examples, as it is now for precepts, in all branches of house sanitation.

JOSEPH CORBETT,

Sanitary Engineer,

Jan. 3rd, 1880.

24, Barton Arcade.

MR. LYNDE'S REPORT.

The sanitary condition of the houses which have been examined and reported upon by me have been found, with few exceptions, to be most unsatisfactory, and I will now enumerate some of the most important details of bad design and construction of drains and ventilation which have come under my notice.

Although one of the most important items to be attended to is the connection between the house drains and the sewer, this I have invariably found to be direct, and without any means being provided for preventing the sewer gas from entering the house.

The cellar traps, which cannot be depended upon for this purpose, however well constructed, have been found in almost every case to be thoroughly inefficient and of bad construction, and entirely useless for the purpose they are intended to serve.

The soil-pipes of the water-closets have been found without ventilating pipes, and the ventilation of, and the circulation of fresh air through the drains, seems to be a precaution quite unknown.

In all cases, I have found sewer gas entering the houses in large quantities, producing a most unhealthy atmosphere, and causing illness, which in some cases has terminated fatally.

The water supply in some instances has been found imperfect, being contaminated with sewer gas. I have condemned many open ash pits, forming cesspools in too close proximity to the houses, permitting gases

of the worst description to enter the houses through the windows and doors.

The waste pipes to the sinks and baths have been found connected directly with the drains.

The entire want of knowledge which exists with regard to the healthy condition of houses is astonishing, and it is only when some palpable cause for alarm presents itself that people seem to comprehend the many dangers with which they are surrounded. For instance, one of the many sad cases which resulted in the death of a child, the cause of which, in the opinion of the medical man, was entirely due to the unhealthy state of the house, arising from bad drains, I found that in the room which the deceased occupied the wall was very damp, and on further examination discovered that the cause of the damp was due to the water and excreta from a water-closet above, leaking through a defective soil-pipe and penetrating the wall, thus causing a most obnoxious smell. The house in question was what is generally termed a good class of house. The result is that the tenant, although under a lease, feels compelled to leave this house, and he has already determined to have the certificate of this Association with regard to the sanitary condition of his next house, before finally deciding with the landlord.

If tenants before deciding to take a house would avail themselves of the facilities offered to them by the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, at a merely nominal cost, and would obtain a written report pointing out the defects, much trouble and

expense would be saved. They would then be in a position to require the landlord to put the house in a sanitary condition before taking it.

Defective drains exist in newly built houses, as well as in old houses, and in houses of high rentals as well as in those of low rents.

In large houses I have sometimes found two systems of drains to exist, the one being an old brick drain unused, but forming a cesspool of the worst description, the other being constructed of pipes imperfectly jointed; the result being a complete saturation of the foundations, which almost precludes such houses from ever being again made healthy.

In some cases old cesspools are found to exist within houses, but hidden under the cellar floors, which in themselves are sufficient to produce fever.

FRED. C. LYNDE, Engineer,

48, King Street,

January 3rd, 1880.

Manchester.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1879.

	1879.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 1. To Balance in Bank	17	2	Dec. 31. By Printing, Books, &c.	7	2
Dec. 31. , " Honorary Subscriptions—			" Advertising	1	6
Herbert Phillips, Esq. . 1 1 0			" Postages.....	2	6
Rev. H. R. Heywood... 1 1 0			" Engineers' and Secretary's Fees	93	2
			" Balance in Bank	0	3
" Subscriptions without Inspection....	2	2			
" Ordinary Subscriptions	4	1			
" First Year's Reports	30	9			
" Extras.....	37	5			
" Bank Interest	12	4			
				£104 0 5	

Audited and found correct,
JOHN CHADWICK

February 3rd, 1880.

LADIES' BRANCH.



President.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

Patronesses.

THE COUNTESS OF DERBY.

THE COUNTESS OF ELLESMORE.

Honorary Presidents.

Rev. Canon BARDSLEY, M.A.		HUGH BIRLEY, Esq., M.P.
ARTHUR H. HEYWOOD, Esq.		

Committee.

Miss ALLEN.	Mrs. SAM GAMBLE.	Mrs. E. PHILIPS.
Miss BILLINGTON.	Mrs. GRAHAM.	Mrs. SACRE.
Mrs. E. BROADHURST.	Mrs. R. GRAHAM.	Mrs. SALMON.
Mrs. CAWLEY.	Mrs. GREAVES.	Mrs. G. STEWART.
Mrs. CLARKE.	Mrs. GRIMKE.	Mrs. J. C. STEWART.
Miss CONNELL.	Miss HAWORTH.	Miss STITFALL.
Miss G. CONNELL.	Mrs. JONES.	Mrs. TONG.
Miss E. CONSTERDINE.	Mrs. KEELING.	Miss WRIGHT.
Mrs. DALE.	Miss LEIGH.	Miss R. WRIGHT.
Mrs. DUTTON.	Miss M. A. LEIGH.	

Honorary Treasurer.

THOMAS DICKINS, Esq., J.P.

Honorary Secretaries.

Miss WYNDHAM, Edgemoor House, Kersal.

E. ARTHUR LEIGH, Esq., Town Hall Buildings, Cross Street.

Bankers.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK (St. Ann's Street Branch).

DISTRICTS WORKED BY THE LADIES' BRANCH.

District.	Superintended by—
ST. MICHAEL'S, Angel Meadow	Miss ALLEN, 47, York Street, Cheetham.
ST. OSWALD'S, Collyhurst	Mrs. CLARKE, Collyhurst Rectory.
ST. CATHERINE'S, Newton ...	Miss HAWORTH, Albert House, Heywood Street, Cheetham.
ST. PETER'S, Oldham Road ...	Rev. J. G. STOWELL, 87, Smedley Road, Cheetham.
ST. JOHN'S, Deansgate.....	Rev. J. HENN, St. John's Rectory.
ST. MARK'S, West Gorton	MISS CONNELL, The Rectory, West Gorton.
ST. JAMES', Collyhurst.....	Rev. C. N. KEELING, St. James' Parsonage.
ST. GEORGE'S, Oldham Road...	Mrs. SAM GAMBLE, Bank Villas, Crescent Road, Cheetham Hill.
OPENSHAW	Mrs. SACRE, Victoria Park.
ST. SIMON'S, Salford	Miss WYNDHAM, Edgemoor House, Kersal.
GREENGATE, Salford	Mrs. DUTTON, Sycamore Cottage, Higher Broughton.
ECCLES.....	Mrs. SALMON, Monton Holme, Eccles.

R E P O R T .

WE are now amalgamated with the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association. The advantages of the co-operation are, as was anticipated, very considerable. The Medical Members now give some of their lectures in the districts superintended by the ladies. Our success is most gratifying and justifies an appeal for increased support to enable us to extend the usefulness of our work among the poor classes, who so much need, and benefit by, the practical and substantial aid we afford them. The Lady Superintendents personally visit the poor women in their respective districts and will thankfully receive subscriptions or materials from other ladies, who will so kindly enlarge the means of the Association.

The Committee regret to have to announce the resignation of Mr. Thomas Dale, as Treasurer of the Ladies' Branch, in consequence of his leaving Manchester. Mr. Dale has during a long period been actively associated with the Society and the Committee takes this opportunity of recording their sense of the valuable services he has rendered. Mr. Thomas Dickins has kindly consented to act as Treasurer in the place of Mr. Dale.

The following are some of the Reports received from the superintenders of the Mission Women.

ANGEL MEADOW DISTRICT.—“The Mission Woman attached to this district has continued her arduous work during the past year in the midst of the great distress which prevailed during its early months. Being scarcely recovered from an attack of illness, which had temporarily disabled her from her duties, she threw herself heartily into the work of the sewing school opened in St. Michael’s Schools immediately after Christmas, and which was continued with the help of ladies in the town from Bowdon, for ten weeks—from thirty to fifty women being in attendance on four afternoons in the week. On looking back on the results of this sewing school we find that independently of the benefit of the sixpence-a-day which provided a meal or a night’s lodging for the recipients, some of whom were almost starving, the whole tone of the women attending the school was raised—the character of the sewing wonderfully improved—and at its close the women desired to thank the ladies connected with it for the kindness shown to them and the ideas of contrivances which it had suggested to them. One point deserves notice, that the ordinary attendants at the mothers’ meeting when told that the sewing school and its benefits were meant for those in great and immediate distress did not put forward their claim but rather held back from attending it, which showed a very encouraging amount of self-respect. The sewing school was a great test of character and it is a question whether in very poor districts such a way of distributing the relief often afforded at Christmas in other ways would not be desirable for at least a month or six weeks in the depth of winter. The Lady Superintendent was indebted to the Provident Society for kind help received in calico and one week’s wages for women employed—also to a friend at Parkfield, Middleton, for materials for work—and to Mr. Bownass, Long Millgate, for two boxes of soap given by him for distribution among the poor women. The total amount paid in daily wages alone was £30. We were also much indebted to friends who promoted the sale of our work when finished or kindly sent us work to do. During these extra occupations the usual mothers’ meeting was continued on Monday afternoons and the Clothing Club money collected by the Mission Women about £38, having been saved in this way during the past year. We

have also continued a small sewing class for girls numbering about fourteen, who save for their own clothing about £5, during the winter months. Our Mission Woman's excellent knowledge of needlework is a great help to us in these matters. During the summer months the distribution of carbolic powder was carried on and it is much appreciated in this crowded district. We have also had the benefit of one of the sanitary lectures having "The choice of Food" for its subject, given by Dr. Simpson of the Royal Infirmary, which we made as widely known in the district as possible."

ECCLES DISTRICT.—Mrs. Salmon writes: "I am fully persuaded the sanitary work in Eccles is gradually improving the homes of the people in habits of cleanliness. The Mission Woman's visits are looked for with great pleasure, and through the kindness and generosity of a lady in the neighbourhood she is enabled to relieve many deserving families. The cases of distress and poverty arising from depression of trade are very many, but they receive prompt attention. A penny club has been established in the village which has done much in teaching the people how much they can accomplish by saving a few pence weekly."

ST. CATHERINE'S, NEWTOWN.—“Things have been progressing very favourably in this parish for the last year, and a marked improvement has taken place in the sanitary condition. Though times have been bad the people have been induced to save a few pence weekly towards buying blankets, flannels, counterpanes, &c., and my Mission Woman has collected £16 during the year. It is the first year she has done so, and we have a mothers' meeting taken by a kind friend from Kersal. At this meeting money is collected and a bonus given, which is not given in the first instance. The infectious diseases have not been very prevalent and the cases that have come under our notice have been carefully visited and powder left which has been thankfully received.”

ST. GEORGE'S, OLDHAM ROAD.—“The cases of fever have been rather more than last year, but the majority of patients recovered. At present whooping-cough prevails. The disinfectant powder is gratefully received, and we have sold about 2 cwt. of carbolic soap. We have 104 members in our mothers' meeting 74 of whom

have been members of the “blanket club.” The “mothers” have bought about £40 worth of goods during the year which we consider so much saved from the public house.”

OPENSHAW DISTRICT.—Mrs. Sacré in presenting her annual report is thankful to be able to say that “though the past year has not been marked by any special feature of interest it has been characterised by a steady developement of the work of the Association and by an increased efficiency in its discharge. She cannot speak too highly of her indefatigable Mission Woman, Miss Henn, whose kindness and help is greatly valued by those she visits. The ground occupied in former years has not been lost and in addition new streets have been visited and a large number brought under the civilizing influence of the sanitary work. The following statistics will perhaps better than anything else give subscribers some idea of the work that is being done. At the mothers’ weekly meeting there is an average present of 70 and number on the books 153. Since May 1879, 325 yards of flannel and serge have been worked up at the meeting and 116 yards of holland for aprons and jackets for men, &c. The clothing club numbers 96 members, who deposited during the year £30, receiving a bonus of £4. In medicine, rent, food, material for making garments and other ways of aiding the poor between £50 and £60 has been spent. From many interesting cases of direct beneficial results from the society’s work in this district the following is selected:—The mother of a large family was for many years given to drink, consequently her home, family and self were sadly neglected and lost. She came weekly to the meeting in rags and tatters, for a year she has been carefully watched, helped and persuaded by the Lady Superintendent and Mission Woman, and now appears on Mondays in an improved altered condition. Her daughter, a year since, was rescued from leading a very immoral evil life, and placed in a hospital from thence it is promised she is to be received into Mrs. Grimké’s “Home.”

SACRED TRINITY DISTRICT, SALFORD.—“The year 1878 closed gloomily in this district where so many of the mill hands have their homes. Work was difficult to obtain, in most of the houses were to be seen the fearful results of bad trade. Poverty,

want and starvation seemed to meet the Mission Woman at every corner. Kind friends, Dr. and Mrs. Grimké, opened their Mission Premises, and their timely help enabled us to commence sewing classes for poor widows and those who could not be received as workers at the Provident Societies' classes. Many of these women were shirt makers, dress makers, tailoresses, whose work is always uncertain and pay small, and who were now thrown out of employment, and their children who partially supported some of them, had nothing to do—all willing to work but no work to be obtained, their position was pitiable.

The cutting out garments and finding constant employment for seventy of these workers entailed a good deal of activity and anxiety for those who superintended these classes three days a week, which were carried on for quite three months. Sixty of the most needy children also had good dinners provided for them from the Mission twice a week during the most severe weather—these dinners naturally also took up a good deal of our time. Possibly some people may scarcely consider this sanitary work, but when people seemed almost starving, the first duty appeared to do what we could to alleviate *their* distress, who from self-respect did not wish to apply to the parish for assistance.

The severe weather and poverty told its tale by leaving or bringing with it a good deal of sickness, but of a less infectious kind than some former years. We had some cases of a typhoid character which we reported, and our Medical Officer had the patients removed to the Hospital. Scarlet fever cases have also in the same manner been noticed and the Inspector followed up our report at once, so that houses were disinfected and the disease did not spread so much in the same streets. It is interesting to us to notice how readily the people apply for powder and soap, when they learn a neighbour's house is visited by any sickness, particularly that of an infectious nature, and many now report cases of sickness to the Mission Woman, so that the Inspector from the Town Hall may visit the house where a fever patient is living.

Recently whilst visiting from house to house a very distressing case came under her notice. A painter and his son, aged fourteen, came from Birmingham in the hope of finding employment in this

City, failing to do so they made sweets, and sold them, this proved a failure and they did not earn enough to provide food—the father was taken ill. When the Mission Woman entered the house she found both *too* proud to beg, but destitute and starving—no food, no fire, no bedding nor bed clothing; the father suffering from fever could hardly speak, for thirty-six hours he had not tasted food,—this was supplied and other helps obtained, the parish Doctor came and parish relief was granted; but in a few days the poor man died. Whilst he lived the Mission Woman helped to nurse him during the day, and placed him in his coffin at the last. The boy was saved, and a home provided for him.

In a case of a child suffering from Diphtheria the Mission Woman carried out the Doctor's orders, by giving food every two hours, in the manner directed, and of course reported this sickness to our Medical Officer of Health.

The mothers' meeting is held weekly, each Monday, the attendance is fairly good, not perhaps so large as some former years. Meetings of the same character have lately been established in four different places in the same neighbourhood.

The Blanket and Clothing Club in connection with this meeting is a means of great good, and considering the year has been a trying one to so many who found they had not always enough to provide food, the amount received for clothing and blankets was over £36. The women work during this meeting whilst a book is read aloud to them; and some useful warm quilts have been made lately from the remains of friends' rag-bags. Scraps of flannel and woollen material when pieced together have proved warm covers for those who could not afford to buy blankets. Clean pieces of calico have also been used for mending old garments. Any scraps for such work will be gladly received for the same purpose, if the sender will address them to Sanitary Mission Woman, Medical Mission, Garden Lane, Greengate, Salford, they will be acknowledged. Even if trade revives many poor people are to be found who cannot afford to provide themselves with warm bed covering; and with a desire to promote habits of thrift, lessons of this nature prove useful."

ST. SIMON'S DISTRICT, SALFORD.—“The work of the Sani-

tary Association has shown increased vigour and usefulness during the last year ; a year that has so heavily taxed the energies of our Mission Woman, who has done her best to alleviate the suffering the long depression of trade has occasioned. The mothers' meeting has greatly increased, and its members by their regular attendance show their appreciation of religious instruction, and of the lessons on thrift, and sanitary economy impressed upon them ; their weekly deposits during the past year amounted to more than £50, which has been expended in useful clothing. By the exertions of the Mission Woman there is now an evening sewing class composed entirely of mill girls. And the carbolic soap has also been largely sold by her in the district. Not only does this society in its natural workings associate classes and thus create sympathy in the rich, and confidence in the poor, (a state of feeling which if widely spread would be beneficial to an immense degree) but the influence of its Lady Superintendents brings much occasional help in times of distress. During the present winter a weekly supply of soup or rather stew has been distributed to destitute cases, as well as much clothing ; and great pains have been taken to help the poor to help themselves. The Rector of St. Simon's in every possible way aids our efforts, and he and some members of his congregation have subscribed liberally to the society's funds.

We desire it to be known that we not only pity and relieve distress but that we strive to make it serviceable as a practical lesson, and when the time of bad trade shall have passed we believe that many sufferers will, through a hard, but wisely borne experience, be better able to combat a possible future distress possible to a degree but never to the extreme misery which is the result of careless extravagance."

ST. MARK'S DISTRICT, WEST GORTON.—“The work which has been going on in this parish during the past year is most encouraging. Our Mission Woman still continues to take a deep and lively interest in anything which has for its object the welfare of the poorer classes ; and her visits to them are always looked forward to with pleasure. Our mothers' meeting has never been so prosperous as during the past year, we seldom have more than six absent ones, and sometimes not so many. This, we think, is a

healthy sign and speaks well for the constant visits of our Mission Woman, who "looks up" the absentees each week. We have in connection with this meeting a clothing club which is much appreciated by the mothers. Shortly before Christmas we began a meeting for working men. It is held every Tuesday night at the school. There were only three present at the first meeting, but now there is an average attendance of eighteen. At the conclusion the men adjourn to another room, where the Mission Woman has prepared some coffee, and they can have a breakfast cup of this and a bun upon the payment of one penny."

The Committee beg to announce that Miss Romley Wright has kindly consented to give Sanitary Lectures in any of the districts worked by the Association, and any lady wishing a lecture in her district will please notify same to Miss Wright, 9, Addison Terrace, Victoria Park, Manchester.

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—LADIES' BRANCH.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THOMAS DALE, *Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

From 30th November, 1878, to 30th November, 1879.

Dr.

Cr.

1878.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
Nov. 30th.—To Balance in Bank	100 16 7	Nov. 30th.—	1879.
1879.		By Salaries to Mission Women	327 4 0
Nov. 30th.—,, Subscriptions for 1879.....	331 17 0	,, Grant for Mothers' Meeting	10 0 0
,, Proceeds of Concert, after deducting expenses	15 12 6	,, Soaps and Disinfectants.....	22 0 6
,, Sale of Soap	4 2 0	,, Tracts.....	2 9 11
,, Bank Interest	0 4 8	,, Printing, Auditor's Fee, &c.....	9 16 6
		,, Advertising	3 12 0
		,, Hire of Hall for Annual Meeting	0 10 6
		,, Postage	1 10 4
		,, Balance in Bank	75 9 0
			£452 12 9

Audited and found correct,

ROBT. EDWD. JOHNSON, F.M.I.A.,
Public Accountant.

Manchester, 30th January, 1880.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FROM NOVEMBER 30TH, 1878, TO NOVEMBER, 30TH, 1879.

Collected by Mrs. Sacré.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Messrs. Stevens & Sons.....	5	0	0	Mr. Mudd.....	0	10	6	
Mrs. Chapman.....	5	0	0	„ Peel, Junr.	0	10	6	
„ Parry	3	3	0	„ Taylor	0	10	6	
Messrs. Blacklock & Co. ...	2	2	0	Mrs. Schofield	0	10	6	
„ De Bergue & Co. ...	2	2	0	Mr. Cammeron	0	10	0	
„ Price, Potter and Walker	2	2	0	„ Mears.....	0	10	0	
Mr. Thomas Bates	2	2	0	Mrs. Wood	0	10	0	
„ Rankin	1	1	0	Mr. Hyde	0	10	0	
Messrs. Eastwood, Swingle, and Co.	1	1	0	„ Fairbairn	0	10	0	
Mrs. Bowler	1	1	0	„ Gilbert	0	10	0	
„ C. Moseley	1	1	0	„ Mahle.....	0	10	0	
„ Thomas Rose.....	1	1	0	„ W. H. Fisher	0	10	0	
Messrs. Woodiwiss & Benton	1	1	0	„ Lowe (Messrs. Hime and Addison) donation.	0	10	0	
„ Fairbairn, Kennedy and Co.	1	1	0	Mrs. Mahle	0	10	0	
Mr. S. A. O. Taylor.....	1	1	0	„ Gill	0	10	0	
„ Colman(late Mr. Travis)	1	1	0	Mr. Edwards	0	5	0	
Mrs. Maclare	1	1	0	„ H. Smith	0	5	0	
„ John Hill.....	1	1	0	„ Whittington.....	0	5	0	
Mr. Dowse (donation)	1	1	0	Mrs. Faulkner.....	0	5	0	
„ Leith	1	1	0	Mr. Mc.Ferran.....	0	5	0	
Messrs. Kendal, Milne & Co.	1	1	0	„ Walker	0	5	0	
„ B. and S. Massey...	1	0	0	„ Bushby	0	5	0	
Mrs. Bowers.....	1	0	0	Mrs. Mawson	0	5	0	
Mr. J. W. Logan.....	1	0	0	Messrs. Hayward & Williams	0	5	0	
Mrs. A. Sacré	1	0	0	Mrs. James	0	5	0	
Messrs. Hall and Co.	0	10	6	Mr. Davenport.....	0	2	6	
Mr. Goodall	0	10	6					
					£	51	10	6

*Collected by Mrs. Tong in order to make up for the sudden withdrawal of
a Subscription of £30, which threatened to cripple the working of
the Society.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Sir Joseph Heron	5	0	0	Mrs. Tong.....	1	0	0	
Mr. J. H. Agnew.....	5	0	0	Miss Wood	1	0	0	
Mrs. A. Heywood	5	0	0	Mrs. Moorhouse	0	15	0	
Mr. F. A. Finney	5	0	0	„ Charlton	0	10	6	
Miss Bradford	3	0	0	„ Wilkinson	0	10	6	
A Friend	2	10	0	„ E. Carver	0	10	0	
Mrs. Carver	2	0	0	Miss Gartside	0	10	0	
A Friend, by Miss Wright...	1	1	0	Mrs. T. B. Foster	0	10	0	
Mrs. Renshaw	1	0	0					
„ Eccles	1	0	0		£	35	17	0

Collected by Mrs. Sam Gamble.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Sam Gamble.....	5	0	0	A Friend	0	10	0
„ Beckett	1	0	0	Mr. Booth.....	0	5	0
Mrs. Cowlishaw (Southport)	1	1	0	„ J. Clapham	0	5	0
„ Mercier	1	0	0	Mrs. Harrison	0	5	0
Mr. D. Mercier.....	1	0	0	Mr. Longbottom	0	5	0
„ John Railton.....	1	0	0	Mrs. Beaumont	0	5	0
Mrs. George Stuart.....	1	0	0	„ Evan Phillips.....	0	5	0
„ Muirhead	1	0	0	„ Berry	0	5	0
„ Bell	0	10	0	„ Sam Holland	0	5	0
„ Joshua Cheetham	0	10	0	„ Whitworth	0	5	0
„ John Cooper	0	10	0	„ Hibbert	0	5	0
„ Richard Smith	0	10	0				
„ Warburton	0	10	0		£18	1	0
„ Rhymer	0	10	0				

Collected by Mrs. Salmon.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. H. Philips	2	0	0	Mrs. N. Shelmerdine.....	0	5	0
„ E. Reiss	2	0	0	„ Markendale.....	0	5	0
Mr. J. Lamb.....	2	0	0	„ Spafford	0	5	0
Mrs. Houldsworth	1	10	0	„ Greenwood	0	5	0
Miss Birley	1	1	0	„ Hall	0	5	0
Colonel Walker, M.P.....	1	1	0	„ Howarth	0	5	0
Mr. W. T. Charley, M.P....	1	1	0	Mr. Ermey	0	5	0
Mrs. Fritz Reiss	1	1	0	„ C. W. Bayley	0	5	0
Miss Johnson	1	0	0	Miss Paullen	0	2	6
Mrs. Tootal	0	10	6	„ Illingworth.....	0	2	6
„ Hepworth	0	10	6	„ Crook	0	2	6
The Rev. Earl of Mulgrave.	0	10	6	„ Atcherley	0	2	6
Mrs. Knowles	0	10	0	Mrs. Trueman	0	2	6
„ Diggles	0	10	0	„ Ball	0	2	6
„ Blacklock	0	10	0	„ Williams	0	2	6
Miss Norreys	0	10	0	Mr. Stubbs	0	2	6
„ Tetlow	0	10	0	„ Oldfield	0	2	6
„ Armitage.....	0	10	0	„ Thompson	0	2	6
Mrs. Salmon	0	10	0	„ Shaw	0	2	6
„ Simon	0	5	0	„ Shillitoe.....	0	2	6
„ G. Peel.....	0	5	0	„ Lambert	0	2	6
„ Goodwin	0	5	0	„ Bennet	0	2	6
„ Worthington	0	5	0	„ Boden	0	2	6
„ Walter Gibb	0	5	0	Mrs. Fish	0	2	0
„ Crook	0	5	0	„ Smith	0	2	0
„ Bradburn	0	5	0	„ Lomax.....	0	1	0
„ Berry	0	5	0				
„ B. Shelmerdine	0	5	0		£24	3	0

Collected by Mrs. Geddes.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Blomerley	0	10	6	Mrs. Lilly	0	5	0
„ Walmsley	0	10	6	„ Mather.....	0	2	6
„ Murray	0	10	0	„ Stanier.....	0	2	6
„ Waterhouse	0	5	0				
„ Heaton Smith.....	0	5	0		£2	16	0
„ Lees	0	5	0				

Collected by Miss Wyndham.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. H. B. Jackson.....	1	1	0	Mrs. Whitehead	1	0	0
„ Davies Colley	1	1	0	„ Johnson	1	0	0
„ Kirkman	1	1	0	Miss Chadwick	0	10	6
„ Taylor	1	1	0	Mrs. Cobley	0	10	6
Mrs. F. Jackson	1	1	0	„ F. Dickins	0	10	6
Mr. Hoffguard	1	1	0	Mr. W. Jones	0	10	6
„ George Lord.....	1	1	0	„ Jones	0	10	0
„ Dickins	1	1	0	„ Glendinning	0	10	0
Mrs. Chadwick.....	1	1	0	„ Peter Allen	0	10	0
Mr. Littlewood	1	1	0	Mrs. Chas. Whitehead	0	10	0
Mrs. Womald	1	1	0	„ Fred. Taylor	0	10	0
„ Dickins	1	1	0	„ Knott.....	0	5	0
„ Taylor	1	1	0	Mr. Barber	0	5	0
Mr. Allen	1	0	0	„ Percival.....	0	2	6
„ Messrs. Langworthy ...	1	0	0				
„ Rev. B. Kent.....	1	0	0				
Mr. W. Whitehead.....	1	0	0				
					£24	17	6

Collected by Miss Billington.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. E. Heywood	5	0	0	Miss Boardman	1	1	0
Mr. T. Dale	5	0	0	Mr. Edmondson	1	1	0
„ O. Heywood	2	2	0	„ E. W. Joynson.....	1	0	0
„ J. Robinson	2	2	0	„ J. & Mrs. Chippindall ...	0	10	0
„ Peter Joynson	2	0	0	„ Charlewood	0	10	0
Bishop of Manchester	1	1	0				
Mrs. Fraser	1	1	0				
					£22	8	0

Collected by Mrs. Graham.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Mc. Connell	2	2	0	Mrs. J. Kershaw	0	10	0
„ Hodgson	1	1	0	„ Leader Williamis	0	10	0
„ Whitehead	1	1	0	Miss Carver	0	10	0
„ Chapman.....	1	1	0	„ Hayley.....	0	10	0
„ Clare	1	1	0	Mrs. Fryer	0	10	0
„ Robinson.....	1	1	0	„ Spence.....	0	10	0
Mr. W. Slater.....	1	1	0	„ O. Robinson	0	10	0
Mrs. Cottam.....	1	1	0	„ Gibb.....	0	10	0
„ Thewlis Johnson	1	1	0	Mr. Kenworthy	0	10	0
„ Mitton.....	1	0	0	Mrs. Kershaw	0	10	0
„ Ede	1	0	0	„ G. Allen	0	10	0
Miss Mason	1	0	0	„ Spurrier	0	10	0
„ Rawson	1	0	0	„ Astbury	0	5	0
Mrs. Hardcastle	1	0	0	„ T. Armstrong.....	0	5	0
„ Graham	1	0	0	„ Makinson	0	5	0
Mr. J. A. Bannerman.....	1	0	0	„ Roylance	0	5	0
Mrs. Bryan	1	0	0	„ Parkyn.....	0	5	0
„ Underdown.....	0	10	0	„ G. Griffin.....	0	5	0
Miss Bradford	0	10	6	Miss Whittington	0	5	0
„ Hall	0	10	0	Mrs. Dodgshon	0	5	0
Mrs. Bayley	0	10	0	„ Clayton	0	5	0
„ Hall	0	10	0				
„ Simpson	0	10	0				
					£29	15	6

Collected by Mrs. Broadhurst.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Cawley.....	1	1	0	Mrs. Hurst	0	10	0
„ Heap	1	1	0	Miss Hurst	0	10	0
„ Schunk	1	0	0	Mrs. Barclay	0	10	0
„ Scott.....	1	0	0	„ R. Taylor.....	0	10	0
„ Scott.....	1	0	0	„ Wood	0	10	0
„ Robinson.....	0	11	0	„ E. Broadhurst	0	10	0
„ H. Broadhurst	0	10	6	„ Armstrong	0	5	0
„ H. Straus (don.)	0	10	0	Miss Armstrong	0	5	0
„ H. Straus	0	10	0	Mrs. Farrar	0	5	0
„ Shelmerdine	0	10	0	„ L. Farrar.....	0	5	0
„ Roberts	0	10	0	„ T. Bazley	0	5	0
„ Hoyle	0	10	0	„ C. H. Bazley	0	5	0
„ C. Agnew.....	0	10	0				
„ R. Straus.....	0	10	0		£14	3	6

Collected by Miss Howarth.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Hoyle.....	1	1	0	Mr. Davies Colley	1	0	0
„ A. Tetlow	1	1	0	Miss Higgins	1	0	0
Miss E. Pearson	1	1	0	Mr. J. Charlton	0	10	6
Messrs. Johnson & Hobbs..	1	1	0	„ H. Charlton	0	10	6
Mrs. G. Robinson	1	1	0	Mrs. Millward	0	10	0
Mr. H. Spurrier	1	1	0	A Friend	0	5	0
Mrs. Bentley	1	0	0	Miss Melloz	0	2	6
Rev. J. Brook	1	0	0				
Mr. T. Coulborn	1	0	0		£13	4	6

Collected by Miss Wright.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Slagg	1	1	0	Mrs. Horkheimer.....	0	5	0
„ Sowler	1	1	0	A Friend	0	5	0
Mr. Davies	1	0	0	Mrs. Mc. Dougall	0	5	0
„ Heilmann	1	0	0	„ Ed. Midwood	0	5	0
Mrs. Hetherington	1	0	0	„ Moir	0	5	0
„ Kessler.....	1	0	0	„ B. Salamonson	0	5	0
„ J. Parlane	1	0	0	„ Schill	0	5	0
„ A. de Bernus	0	10	0	„ Romley Wright	0	5	0
„ A. Midwood	0	10	0	„ Ziegler.....	0	5	0
Miss Pershouse	0	10	0	A Friend	0	2	6
Mrs. O. Schnieder (Cromwell Range)	0	10	0	Mrs. P. Kessler	0	2	6
„ H. Taylor.....	0	10	0	„ Salamons.....	0	2	6
„ R. B. Brierley	0	5	0	Miss Salamons.....	0	2	6
„ Dehn	0	5	0	„ Wood	0	2	6
„ Donner	0	5	0				
„ Gocher.....	0	5	0		£13	9	6

Collected by The Misses Connell.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Jackson	1	1	0	Mrs. Worthington	0	5	0
„ Merrick	0	10	0	Mr. Price	0	5	0
„ Scott	0	10	0	„ Plante	0	5	0
„ Dowes	0	10	0	„ Woodhead.....	0	5	0
„ Flatley.....	0	10	0				
Miss Lees	0	5	0				
					£4	6	0

Collected by Miss E. Consterdine.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Misses Consterdine.....	1	6	0	Mrs. Theodore Crewdson ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Stochr	1	1	0	„ Higginbotham	0	5	0
„ Railton	1	0	0	„ Muir.....	0	5	0
„ Boyd.....	1	0	0	„ Northcott	0	5	0
„ Schuster	1	0	0	„ Pearson	0	5	0
Mr. Lowe	0	10	6	„ Petty	0	5	0
Miss Kay	0	10	6	„ S. Bickham.....	0	5	0
„ Burton.....	0	10	0	„ Renaud	0	5	0
Mrs. Charlewood.....	0	10	0	„ C. Waterhouse	0	5	0
„ Consterdine	0	10	0	Miss Waterhouse	0	5	0
„ Coulborn	0	10	0	„ Hutchinson.....	0	5	0
Mr. Waterhouse	0	10	0	„ C. Bickham.....	0	2	6
„ Holliday	0	10	0	Rev. W. S. Barnes Slack ...	0	2	6
Capt. Kirwan	0	10	0				
Misses Barnes	0	5	0		£13	8	0
Mrs. J. W. Consterdine	0	5	0				

Collected by Miss Leigh.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Countess of Derby	5	0	0	Miss Nuttall.....	0	10	6
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Heywood.	2	2	0	„ Dunckley.....	0	5	0
Mrs. Evan Leigh.....	1	0	0				
Mr. E. Withington.....	1	0	0		£9	17	6

Collected by Mrs. Keeling.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Curtis	1	1	0	Mrs. Goldsmith	0	5	0
A Friend	1	1	0	„ Keeling	0	5	0
Miss Susan Hawkins	1	1	0				
Mrs. Beggs	0	10	0		£4	3	0

Collected by Mrs. Thomas Greaves.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P.	5	0	0	Mrs. G. Welsh	0	5	0
„ T. H. Birley.....	1	1	0	„ Medhand	0	5	0
Mrs. Herbert Birley	1	1	0	„ Cookson	0	5	0
Messrs. Rd. Haworth & Co..	1	0	0	„ Pera Marriot	0	5	0
Mr. Samuel Watts	1	0	0	„ Haserick	0	5	0
„ Fred. Hefton	0	10	6	Mr. C. Watts	0	5	0
J. W. B.....	0	10	0	Mrs. Braine	0	5	0
Messrs. Kendal, Milne & Co. 0	10	0	0	Mr. J. Henges	0	5	0
Mrs. J. Galloway, Senr.....	0	10	0	Mrs. G. Benton	0	5	0
Mr. James Windsor	0	10	0	„ Richardson	0	5	0
„ C. H. Fitzgerald	0	10	0	„ Baker	0	5	0
Mrs. C. Galloway.....	0	10	0	„ Stevenson	0	5	0
„ Galloway	0	10	0	„ Stanley	0	5	0
Miss Brown	0	10	0	Mr. Cottingham	0	4	0
Mrs. Wm. Windsor.....	0	10	0	Mrs. Crompton	0	2	6
„ Villy.....	0	10	0	Mr. Shaw	0	2	6
Mr. C. J. Williams	0	10	0	Mrs. Isherwood	0	2	6
„ T. Schofield	0	10	0	Messrs. Godwin and Acton..	0	2	6
Mrs. Howe	0	10	0	Mrs. Brook	0	2	6
Mr. John Heywood.....	0	5	0	Mr. Gilchrist	0	2	6
Mrs. Thompson	0	5	0				
„ Michaelis.....	0	5	0				
Mr. Fildes.....	0	5	0		£21	6	6

Collected by Mrs. Clarke.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mr. Houldsworth	5 0 0	Miss Railton.....	1 0 0
Mrs. Higgins	1 0 0	Mrs. Butterworth	0 10 0
,, Greenwood Craven.....	1 0 0	Mr. A. Ward.....	0 10 0
,, Overend	1 0 0	,, Alcock	0 10 0
Rev. A. B. Clarke	1 0 0		
Mr. John Craven.....	1 0 0		
			£12 10 0

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. J. C. Stuart £15 0 0

The Treasurer would be glad if Subscribers would kindly pay in their Subscriptions to the Collectors as early in the year as possible.

N.B.—The Committee Meetings of the Ladies' Branch are held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Peter Street, on the last Wednesday in each month, at 3 p.m.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.

Sheweth—

That your memorialists are a body consisting of medical men, chemists, lawyers, bankers, merchants, and others, associated for the purpose, amongst others, of promoting measures calculated to improve the public health.

That your memorialists have investigated the question of the effect of gases emanating from chemical and allied works upon health and vegetation, and are satisfied that a much more stringent law than the present is necessary for the protection of the public against noxious gases. That the district of which Manchester is the centre is much affected by such gases, and the dense population have a special interest in improved legislation.

That your memorialists have observed with much pleasure the introduction into your Honourable House of a Bill to provide for the more effectual condensation of noxious and offensive gases in alkali and other works.

That, while approving of the Bill as an advance in the right direction, your memorialists would humbly submit for your consideration the following amendments, which would in their opinion render the measure more efficient than at present:—

1. That an elastic clause be inserted for the application of the Act to works not specified in the Bill which may be proved to omit noxious or offensive gases.
2. That local authorities shall have the power of vetoing the erection of new works within their district, both sides having the right of appeal to the Local Government Board.

3. That Section 29 be modified so as to provide for the combination of plaintiffs as well as defendants.

Your memorialists humbly pray that these suggested amendments may receive your favourable consideration, and that the Noxious Gases Bill may be passed into law.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed,) *[Signature]*

DANIEL NOBLE, M.A., M.D., Chairman.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.A., M.D., Deputy Chairman.

JOHN HADDON, M.A., M.D., Hon. Sec.

FRED SCOTT, Secretary.

100, King Street,

Manchester, May 14th, 1879.

(B.)

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Manchester.

The Memorial of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association Respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists have, from the formation of the Association, always taken a deep interest in the subject of adulteration of food, and the contamination of other articles by the admixture of poisonous ingredients.

That your memorialists have given their warmest support to all movements, from time to time, for the protection of the public in these matters, and they have derived much satisfaction from observing the readiness which the Corporation of Manchester has always shown to give effect to legislative enactments bearing thereon, especially as regards the existing Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Your memorialists are of opinion, however, that the minimum fee of 10s. 6d. charged to private individuals for certificates has a rather prohibitive effect upon those who may be wishful to ascertain for their private satisfaction whether articles of food, &c., are adulterated, and your memorialists desire to urge upon

the Council the expediency of making arrangements whereby a nominal fee of say 2s. 6d. will, as in Salford, entitle any citizen to a certificate of analysis.

Your memorialists are aware that at present any person may direct the attention of your Inspector to tradesmen whose goods he suspects of being adulterated, and thereby have an analysis made free of expense, but this does not meet the case of persons desiring to satisfy themselves of the purity of articles in their own possession. Moreover, the duties of the Analyst at present are confined to articles of food and drugs, whilst there are numerous other articles the poisoning or adulteration of which is calculated to exercise a most prejudicial effect upon health, e.g., the use of arsenic in wall papers and paint, the contamination of water by lead, &c.

Your memorialists pray that analysis may not be restricted to articles of food and drugs, but be extended to any other articles the adulteration or contamination of which may be prejudicial to health; that such analysis may be obtainable by citizens at a nominal fee; and that the existence of such privileges be placed prominently before the public.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed,) .

DANIEL NOBLE, M.D., Chairman.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., Deputy Chairman.

JOHN HADDON, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

FRED. SCOTT, Secretary.

100, King Street,

Manchester, July 1st, 1879.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Salford.

The Memorial of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.

Respectfully sheweth—

That your Memorialists take a deep interest in the question of Adulteration of Food, &c., as a matter having an important bearing upon the public health.

That whilst appreciating the efforts of the Salford Corporation to suppress adulteration, and approving of the arrangement whereby burgesses may obtain a certificate of the analysis of any article of food or drugs on payment of the small sum of 2s. 6d., your Memorialists are of opinion that the public usefulness of the Analyst's work would be greatly increased by extending this privilege to other articles than food and drugs, the adulteration or contamination of which can be shown to be a possible source of danger to health, *e.g.*, arsenic in wall papers and paint, lead in water, &c.

Your Memorialists further think that the public of Salford are not sufficiently informed of the protection afforded to them by the Corporation against adulteration, and that the Corporation would greatly enhance the value of the facilities afforded for analysis, by making them more generally known.

Your Memorialists pray that these suggestions may receive the favourable consideration of your worshipful body.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

DANIEL NOBLE, M.D., Chairman.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., Deputy Chairman.

JOHN HADDON, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

FRED SCOTT, Secretary.

100, King Street,

Manchester, July 1st, 1879.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS,

Consisting of the Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, and Representatives of the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, November 18th, 1879.

Report as to the most practical methods of improving the construction and the sanitary arrangements of cottage-houses within the Boroughs of Manchester and Salford. Presented at the meeting of the Committee on December 12th, 1879, by J. Corbett, Sanitary Engineer, 24, Barton Arcade.

MANCHESTER.

In this City the districts especially requiring reconstruction have been clearly pointed out by Mr. Leigh, the Medical Officer of Health, in his Reports to the Health Committee in 1878; in reply to the Memorial of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association urging the adoption of the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act. Thus of the central commercial part of the city he writes, "There are still some houses occupied as dwellings, and some of a very inferior character, but they are rapidly disappearing before the exigencies of commerce. The largest number are to be found between Deansgate and the River Irwell, from Bridge Street to Liverpool Road, and between Shudehill and Corporation Street."

Then he writes in reference to the crowded old part of the town including Red Bank, Angel Meadow, the Ancoats District, and the River Medlock District, in which altogether about one-third of the inhabitants of the City dwell, "It is within these lines, outside the commercial pale, and within the newly-erected property, that the worst dwellings in the City are to be found—narrow streets, confined courts, and dilapidated houses." * * * * *

"Within the irregular ring here described there are two areas which especially deserve the attention of the Committee "in view of the adoption of any measures for the destruction "and reconstruction, or for the amelioration of the condition of "the dwelling-houses therein."

"The largest is bounded by Oldham Road, Poland Street, Union Street and Great Ancoats Street."

The second area especially condemned by Mr. Leigh in his Report, is on the eastern side of that above described, but in order to spread gradually throughout the city the benefits arising from the demolition or improvement of unhealthy, and the provision of really healthy and comfortable dwellings for the poorer classes, operations might be simultaneously started in three detached districts.

1st. The Ancoats District above-mentioned.

2nd. The Deansgate District, referred to in Mr. Leigh's Report.

3rd. The Medlock District also referred to.

Description of the three selected Districts.

I. THE ANCOATS DISTRICT.—Bounded by Oldham Road, Poland Street, Union Street, and Great Ancoats Street.

By taking Jersey Street instead of Union Street as the eastern boundary, thus excluding the large mills, &c., the gross area of this district is $23\frac{3}{4}$ acres, containing $17\frac{1}{4}$ acres of nett building land, of which about 12 acres is occupied by thoroughly unhealthy dwellings which require immediate demolition. The present population of these dwellings numbers about 4,800 persons.

The streets and courts here are very narrow, most of the houses of the "back to back" or single-fronted type, without adequate closet accommodation and water supply; and the area cleared would require some re-arrangement of its streets before it would be suitable for the erection of healthy dwellings.

II. THE DEANSGATE DISTRICT.—Bounded by the River Irwell, Bridge Street, Deansgate, and Liverpool Road.

This district is very similar to the part of Birmingham now being reconstructed under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1875. It is near the Town Hall and Central Station, it includes the County Court, St. Mary's Hospital, the Children's Dispensary, the Eye Hospital, several Churches, Chapels, Schools, &c., but as it contains many thousand inhabitants, dwelling in thoroughly unhealthy groups of back-to-back cottages, some of them fronting into courts only six feet wide, entered by covered passages, and with no through ventilation ; the whole district requires energetic action.

The sites of many of the existing unhealthy dwellings would be in good demand for commercial use, but certain areas near Byrom Street and Water Street might be reserved for the erection of improved dwellings to meet the urgent local demand.

III. THE MEDLOCK DISTRICT.

This district, from Great Ancoats Street to near Deansgate, along the course of the River Medlock, contains many unhealthy areas, especially near London Road : its use is chiefly residential, but it also includes many warehouses and manufactories, whose employés would be materially benefitted by the provision of good dwellings, instead of the crowded and ill-arranged places in which many of them are almost compelled to reside.

SALFORD.

In Salford there is even more need for improvement than in Manchester. There are still numerous cellar dwellings of most unhealthy construction ; there are thousands of cottages of the back-to-back or single-fronted type, most of them very inadequately supplied with closet accommodation and yard space.

In reference to the Memorial and Report of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association to the Corporation of Salford, on this subject, in February, 1878, Dr. Tatham, the

Medical Officer of Health, after carefully inspecting the District especially referred to, between Victoria Bridge, Albert Bridge, St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and St. Matthias's Church, in reporting to the Health Committee, wrote—“The most cursory glance, however, at the above ‘Report’ will confirm the statement of the reporters that “the unhealthy condition of things there depicted is mainly dependant upon structural defects, which are quite beyond “the sphere of mere alterative efforts, and will point to “entire and unconditional demolition of the property in large “blocks at a time, as the only remedy. These wretched “neighbourhoods demand, and receive the most unremitting attention at the hands of the Inspectors. Much “money has been expended in such districts with very little “advantage, I regret to say, to the public health, and this “because any individual advantage which may have been “gained by the abatement of a nuisance is more than counterbalanced by the host of other surrounding nuisances which “exist, but which, in their turn, do not admit of removal by “any ordinary means within our power. As the Committee “have at the present moment under their consideration a “somewhat extensive scheme for the demolition of property in “a certain part of the Borough, it would probably not be “expedient for them, pending its completion, to consider any “fresh proposals.”

General considerations.

At present the gradual transformation of parts of these districts for commercial use is most seriously hindered by the existence of the old crowded dwellings. Each adjoining cottage owner makes claims for “rights of light” or “rights of way” over the site of any proposed new building: and the Corporations' Bye-laws, prohibiting the erection of any building within ten yards of a house front, &c., have equal force in a suburban street or in an obsolete and unhealthy court, so that it is a very expensive and litigious undertaking for anyone

to attempt the erection of new premises in these town districts.

All these difficulties would be removed, and the land proportionately increased in value, if the Corporations would purchase the existing premises in wide areas, re-arrange the streets where requisite, and sell the land freed from the present risks of litigation and obstruction.

In the old parts of Manchester in which, as before-mentioned, about one-third of the population resides, there is an urgent demand for small dwellings, arising from their contiguity to the large Railway Stations, Goods Yards, Canal Wharves, Public Markets, and other business premises where the poorest classes of artizans and labourers find employment, and where many of a better paid class are also employed, whose irregular and late hours of work render it almost imperative that they shall reside near their work.

In the Ancoats and the Medlock Districts, the price of land is not so high as to prevent the profitable use of it by the erection of suitable blocks of dwellings in "flats."

In the Deansgate District it might be requisite for the Corporation to restrict the use of certain plots for the erection of blocks of labourers' dwellings, in order to prevent hardship to those whose employment ties them to that district, and also in order to maintain the usefulness of the numerous shops, schools, churches, and other institutions, representing a very large investment of capital, which would be rendered almost useless by a complete migration of the local population.

In Salford there is a great demand for small dwellings, and the price of land would not prevent their erection being a remunerative investment.

Within the last few years great alterations have been, and are being, made in both Manchester and Salford, and numerous unhealthy habitations demolished, in forming new Streets and new Railway Stations, but in these schemes the sanitary work is only secondary to the direct object, and therefore is not thoroughly carried out.

Notwithstanding the great improvements recently intro-

duced by the Health Committees, Manchester and Salford, in comparison with other towns, make miserably poor progress in the race for life.

There is little satisfaction in seeing that since the unhealthy year 1865, the death-rate has reduced from about 39 per 1,000 to about 27 per 1,000, for there has been a great reduction throughout the whole country, and according to the recent return of the Registrar General, Manchester, Salford, and Liverpool have still the worst death rates of all England.

Instead of looking back with satisfaction at the ground we have gone over, we should look to the progress made by those towns which have been the great pioneers of sanitary, and hence of social and moral reform.

I briefly summarize the work of demolition of unhealthy dwellings, and then the works of amelioration and of reconstruction in some of the largest towns.

Demolition of unhealthy dwellings in large towns.

London has had immense numbers of its worst dwellings demolished under various Improvement Acts, and for new Railways and Streets: at present the Metropolitan Board of Works is carrying out, under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, the following extensive Improvement Schemes:—

1. Whitechapel and Limehouse Scheme.
2. Bedfordbury Scheme.
3. Great Weld-street Scheme.
4. Old Pye-street Scheme.
5. Pear-tree Court Scheme.
6. Whitecross-street Scheme.
7. High-street, Islington, Scheme.
8. St. George-the-Martyr Scheme.
9. Goulston-street, &c., Scheme.
10. Essex-road, Islington, Scheme.
11. Bourman's-buildings Scheme.

12. Little Coram-street Scheme.
13. Great Peter-street Scheme.
14. Wells-street, Poplar, Scheme.

In the Schemes No. 1 and 2 the Peabody Trustees have arranged to take the available building land for sums of £10,000 and £7,900, also in No. 6 Scheme ; the prices being equal to £2 5s. 0d. per square yard, or 2s. 3d. rental.

Glasgow.—In 1866 the Town Council obtained an Improvement Act, renewed in 1871, under which they have expended about £1,200,000 in buying up unhealthy districts and re-arranging the streets : then selling the land for the erection of Improved Dwellings by private builders, &c.

It was estimated that the loss on the whole transaction would amount to £200,000 ; but it now is estimated to be less than £50,000.

The Act provided for a rate of 6d. in the £, but the Council only laid this rate for one year ; 4d. for two years ; then 3d., to be presently reduced to 2d.

Edinburgh, in 1867, got a similar Act, and the results have been equally satisfactory.

Liverpool.—The Corporation, by an Act of 1864, cleared away many unhealthy houses.

Under the “Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act” an area of about five acres between Scotland-road and Cazneau-street is being cleared. The population was about 1,300 ; and the estimated loss on the purchase and re-sale of the land and buildings £62,254.

(It seems strange to lose about £3 per square yard on the re-sale of land occupied by dilapidated dwellings.)

Birmingham.—Under the “Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act” an area of about 100 acres is being improved : it is near the centre of the town and contains numerous narrow closed courts, crooked narrow streets, and unwholesome dwellings. It also contains several Hospitals, Schools and

Churches, and is altogether very similar to the Manchester Deansgate District.

It is proposed to carry a wide new street through the centre of the district, and after re-arranging the minor streets, &c., to re-sell the land, under due restrictions, for building purposes.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The “Artizans’ and Labourers’ Dwellings Acts” are being applied to two adjoining districts, Old Pandon and New Pandon, the population is about 1,900, chiefly occupying tenement dwellings, the site is very low and partly enclosed by high walls and banks.

The total area is about 4 acres, and the estimated loss on the construction of new streets, &c., and re-sale of the land £18,300.

After the Local Government Board enquiry, it was ordered that the old buildings should not be demolished until accommodation was provided for the inhabitants in good new buildings erected for the purpose.

Improvement of existing Dwellings.

As to works of amelioration or improvement of existing unhealthy poor dwellings, other than improvements enforced by the Local Sanitary Authorities.

In London, for fifteen years past, some exemplary work has been done by Miss Octavia Hill and her associates ; their system being to purchase or lease dwellings of almost the worst quality, gradually improve them as the tenants improved in their care of them ; introduce Sewing Classes, Penny Savings Banks, amusements for children, and many other social and moral improvements ; all this being effected by a wonderful amount of businesslike firmness and tact, combined with a constant under-current of benevolence and sincere good will to the tenants.

Some similar work, on a small scale, has been carried on in some other towns ; and in Manchester a Society for this purpose has existed for more than a year, which may presently effect some good.

The London "Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes" has done much good during the past 38 years by renovating poor Lodging Houses and Dwellings, and letting them at rents which pay about 3 per cent on the outlay.

The "Hastings Cottage Improvement Society, Limited," has for 22 years carried out the same class of good work, and now pays 5 per cent. dividend.

Numerous other such Institutions are at work in several large towns.

New Dwellings in "flats."

The most important improvement in the dwellings of the working classes in the large towns of England, has been effected by adopting, with judicious modern additions, the system of blocks of dwellings in "flats," already common in the large towns of Scotland and on the Continent.

Some of the dwellings on this plan have been erected (and even now are being erected) with such utter disregard of through ventilation and isolation of tenements, that they are not so healthy as they might be; but the best dwellings have proved extraordinarily healthy and comfortable. One apparent result of their success is that there is now in London a great number of middle class and upper class dwellings on this plan, most of them giving complete satisfaction to both owner and occupier.

In a paper read before the Statistical Society in 1875 it was shewn that at that time there were in London twenty-eight Societies, &c., for the provision of improved dwellings for the working classes; these had provided 6,838 dwellings, occupied by 32,435 people, at an expenditure of £1,209,359; and since that date probably two thousand more such wholesome dwellings have been erected.

The Peabody Trustees have provided 2,348 dwellings or lodgings for 9,860 people, and have expended £549,948. Their average rate of mortality is under 21 per 1000.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited, with

which Sir Sidney Waterlow is associated, has completed the erection of blocks of dwellings in flats, containing 2,585 tenements, inhabited by about 14,000 people. They have also 1,132 tenements in course of erection.

The capital called up amounts to £387,500. The loans from Public Works Loans Commissioners £178,000. The several reserve funds £62,878.

A dividend of 5 per cent. has been constantly paid, after providing the reserve funds.

The death rate has never exceeded 17·2 per 1000 during the sixteen years they have been established.

The Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, has 817 tenements in flats, for 4,135 people. The cost of these dwellings was £142,800. The nett income averages 5 per cent. on capital.

The death rate has averaged 16 per 1,000 during the thirty-three years past.

Other towns have similar institutions, thus,—

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited, has now 108 tenements in flats; the capital called up amounts to £7,270. The loans from Public Works Loans Commissioners £7,450. A dividend of 5 per cent. has been paid.

The death rate has never exceeded 12·8 per 1,000 during the past ten years.

Glasgow and Edinburgh have had thousands of good new dwellings on flats provided for their working classes by private builders. The Edinburgh Corporation erected one block of model dwellings in flats, which were eagerly bought up by the artizans who occupied them; after this example, private effort continued the work of reconstruction efficiently.

The Liverpool Corporation erected 146 dwellings in flats, costing £18,000. The nett income has not quite reached 5 per cent.

The mortality has been variable, sometimes up to the average of surrounding districts.

The Liverpool Labourers' Dwellings Company, Limited, has 132 dwellings in flats. Capital paid up £16,540. Loans from Public Works Loans Commissioners £6,000. Dividend average $4\frac{1}{4}$ and now 5 per cent.

The Salford Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited, has 62 tenements in flats, for 229 people. Capital paid up £11,680. Dividend 3 per cent. (formerly $3\frac{1}{2}$ and once 4 per cent.)

Conclusion from the above considerations.

The conclusion I form is that the Corporations of Manchester and Salford should more fully exercise the available powers for the demolition of unhealthy dwellings; and that a Limited Company should be formed, with a large capital, for the erection of artizans and labourers' dwellings in flats in the crowded parts of the towns.

DECEMBER 12th, 1879.

J. CORBETT.

BIRKENHEAD.

I am asked by your Joint Committee to state what action has been taken under the *Artizans' Dwellings Act* in Liverpool and Birkenhead, or what other steps have been taken to provide model dwellings for the working classes, and beg to report as follows:—

The only action taken, under the Act named, in Liverpool, has been the clearing of a considerable plot of land previously the site of ill-ventilated, dilapidated houses. This the local authority desired to let for the erection of model dwellings, but no reasonable offer in respect of it has yet been received, the requisite restrictions apparently depreciating the value of the site as an investment.

In Birkenhead, the local authority have not up to date taken any steps to give effect to this Act. The authority's responsible officer some time since drew attention to three circumscribed areas, covered with densely populated, dilapidated houses, and reported that they appeared to be just such areas as the Act was designed to operate upon, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to visit the said areas, and did visit them, but here the matter rested.

The only model dwelling houses provided for the working classes by the Corporation of Liverpool are St. Martin's Cottages, in Silvester street, opposite the old Parish Cemetery, which has been

recently opened as a play-ground. They are arranged in six blocks, two facing Silvester-street, two facing Ashfield-street, and two parallel to and between the others. The four blocks facing main streets are four storeys above the basement (or cellar floor), the remaining two blocks are three storeys and without cellar floors. The number of cottages in all is 146, and the rent charged, including rates, taxes, gas and water, ranges from 3/6 to 6/6 per week. The cottages contain 2 rooms, 3 rooms, or 4 rooms, besides sculleries which are always provided. These cottages were opened in February, 1869, and the tenants are well behaved and orderly, but the capital invested in them does not return 5 per cent.

There are many model dwellings for the working classes in Liverpool, which have been from time to time erected by Companies or private individuals. A good example of these are the Ashfield-street Cottages. They are situated close to the Corporation cottages just described. Like them they contain 2 rooms, 3 rooms, or 4 rooms, besides sculleries. The rent charged, including rates, taxes, gas and water, ranges from 4/- to 6/3 per week. The number of cottages in all is 132. They are arranged in the form of a parallelogram, and are 3 storeys above the ground. The cottages were opened rather more than six years back, and the tenants are well behaved and orderly. In two consecutive years the Company paid 5 per cent., but it has not done so always.

The Birkenhead sanitary authority have not provided any model dwellings for the working classes, and the only buildings of this kind in the borough are the so-called Dock Cottages, occupying a triangular site about a mile from the town, and near the large graving docks at the north end of the Great Float. They are arranged in eleven blocks, and are carried up three storeys above the ground floor. The number of separate dwellings is 324, and all are 3-room cottages with sculleries, two only excepted, these having 4 rooms each. Seventy let at 2/3 per week, 70 at 2/6, 85 at 2/9, 85 at 3/-, and the remainder at 4/-; rates, taxes, gas and water, being included in these charges. The cottages have been erected upwards of 20 years and the tenants are well behaved and orderly. The profits do not amount to 5 per cent. upon the original outlay.

December 13th.

FRANCIS VACHER.